

SYNOPSIS OF THE  
SPEECH OF GEN. COMBS.  
In support of his Resolutions before the  
Convention of Old Soldiers of 1812.

Gen. Combs said: No occasion but the present address. He was sick at heart with the thought of the desolation pending over himself and his family by the injustice of the Congress of the United States. He had been here, every winter for the last seven years, asking for a debt unquestionably due him, and had been unable either to obtain his money or a tribunal in which he could assert his rights. But to meet with this old comrade in arms after being separated over forty years, was a gratification too great, not to call for his best efforts to assert and maintain his rights. And let who would faint at the thought of the war, he would be found faithful to the last. The definitive treaty of peace which closed our Revolutionary war, was signed on the 3d of September, 1783. On the 18th of March, 1812, a general pension law was passed by a grateful Congress in favor of the surviving officers and soldiers of that heroic struggle. Thirty-five years six months and fifteen days had then only elapsed. The treaty of peace concluded at Ghent, which closed the second war with England, was signed on the 24th day of December, 1815. Forty years and fifteen days have since rolled over our heads, and many of the gallant soldiers of 1812, with blasted frames and ruined health, were now lingering out their last days in penury and want. Why should they not be provided for, as were their Revolutionary fathers? The country was then poor and sparsely populated. Our population has since increased fivefold. Our treasury is full of gold to overflowing.

Then, as to the public lands—had not our blood and treasure won and paid for them? Look at the many hard fought battle fields in the Northwest since the close of the Revolutionary war, and remember what we did and suffered during the last war with Great Britain. Sir, (said General Combs,) a son of Kentucky has a right to speak plainly on this subject. If the records of the War Department shall be examined, it will be found that Kentucky furnished more men for sacrifice, and shed more blood than any other State in the Union in redeeming the great Northwest from the domination of the savages. The bones of her sons were left to bleach on every battle field from Harma's defeat to the glorious victory of the Thames. What rights, then, had strangers, felons, and rascals, from across the ocean, to come in and share our heritage, who our old defenders and their children were poor and landless. [Great applause.] This country, it is true, is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, when driven from their native lands by ruthless despotism, but those who sought it had no right to take our real estate and divide it among themselves, without paying for it, and to govern us on our own soil. [Applause.]

Why, sir, according to the doctrines of national legislation now coming in fashion—while the vile wretches who desolated our seaboard during the late war, stood by at Fort Raisin and Meigs, and saw, unmoved, by Kentucky brother soldiers massacred and burned, and the villains who fired the Capitol and threw in the face of the Nation, the flag of the National Intelligencer, by a simple declaration of an intention to become American citizens, will, each of them, have 160 acres of land—while the gallant militia of New York and Vermont, who helped to drive back the English and their savage allies at Plattsburg, the Saratoga of the second war of independence, and the Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky militia, who, under the leadership of General Jackson, fought the battle of New Orleans, receive but forty acres each—hardly enough for a graveyard.

He solemnly protested against all such iniquitous measures, which were generally the baits used by ambitious politicians to gain high places and power. What would have been the fate of the Congress of 1812, if instead of pensioning the poor survivors of General Washington's heroic army, the Government had closed its doors to the Delaware on the ice, and gained those brilliant victories at Trenton and Princeton, they had dared to divide out our public domain among the Hessians who fought against us?

Thank God, there was evidence throughout the length and breadth of the land of an uprising feeling in the American heart to rebuke such crying injustice. State to your arms, my boys; the old soldiers of the Indian wars since 1794, and those who fought in 1812, would yet get their rights, and so would the widows and orphans of those who have died or been killed. [Great applause.]

Our red brethren too, who had fought by our side, would not be neglected. On the Niagara frontier and in the northwest, as well as in the south, many of them were still to be seen, most heroic self-devotion. Gen. Combs had been in battle, and some few had been under his command, and he could vouch for their fidelity and courage.

This broad and beautiful land, with all its rivers and mountains, and fertile plains, once belonged to them. It is ours now—leaving the red man scarce ground enough to bury their dead on this side of the great Father of Waters. And in the far West, too, are encircling their dominion to the Rocky mountains and the vast prairies at their base. We are rich, and they are poor—and it is our duty to stand by them and vindicate their rights now, as they stood by us and fought for us during the war. He knew it would be difficult to prove up their individual claims—for they had no regular money, but as far as possible let it be done, and satisfaction rendered.

The Six Nations of New York, sent forth hundreds of warriors who had no constitutional scruples about crossing the Niagara river into Canada—many of whom fell in battle, and others returned mutilated for life. General Jackson was aided by portions of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in the South, and General Harrison by some of the Shawnees and others in the Northwest. Our government is bound by every principle of honor and gratitude now to reward those services liberally.

And what was it necessary for General C. to say of our hardy tars and brave marines, who had spoken in thunder-tones on every ocean and inland sea during the late war—had won victory after victory over the haughty, self-willed mistress of the ocean, and taught a lesson to our proud empires which the rolling of a hundred years could never obliterate. Any of them who were neglected? Never. [Applause.]

He then gave a rapid and graphic account of the situation of the great northwestern wilderness at the commencement of the war, contrasted with its present happy and prosperous condition. Spoke of the hardships and sufferings, and almost starving condition of the right wing of the northwestern army, to which he belonged during the terrible winter campaign of 1812 and 1813, terminating at the bloody battle and massacre at Raisin. He said that 224 January, 1813, he related some thrilling incidents occurring in the spring of 1813, while General Harrison was besieged in Fort Meigs, and the Kentucky troops under General Combs were hastening to his relief; General Combs then holding the responsible office of captain of white and Indians. His attempt to enter Fort Meigs, by descending the Maumee river, fifty miles, with four or five men in a canoe, and being cut off, and half of his men killed by the Indians in sight of the Star Spangled Banner floating proudly from the battlements of the Fort. [Applause.]

He described the subsequent battle of the 5th of May, 1813, opposite Fort Meigs, terminating in the death and defeat of Colonel Dudley, and the destruction and capture of the greater portion of his force. In this affair he

had commanded the vanguard, composed of two companies of white men and five companies of Indians, which brought on the engagement, and after the death of his junior captain and a number of his men, had himself been wounded and taken prisoner. The scenes subsequently occurring at Old Fort Monroe were then narrated—the running of the gauntlet, the shooting, stabbing, tomahawking, and scalping of many of the prisoners, some of them so near to him that he felt their blood and brains sprinkled him. At one time there was apprehension of a general massacre, which was only prevented by the bold humanity of the great Tecumseh. [Sensation.]

General C. had nothing to ask for himself; he had received the one hundred and thirty acres of land, and had, after more than twenty years' neglect, because he was too proud to petition Congress, been placed on the pension roll, by a special law, signed by General Jackson in 1834. But he came here to stand by his brother soldiers, who had received only small tracts of land or none at all, and to protect the widows and children of those who were dead. [Great applause.]

Sir, let us go before Congress now and ask for justice, not for charity; and if they refuse us, we will "meet them again at Philippi." They shall hear our voices at the polls, as loud as drums and trumpets, next election day, and in the presidential campaign of 1856.

If the voices of the remnant of grey headed veterans, who now alone remain of the four hundred thousand gallant youths who fought in 1812-15, shall remain unheeded, we will muster millions of children and grand children and come here, like a flood, upon our cold-hearted Representatives hereafter.

Let us be true to ourselves and the solemn pledge now made, to stand by each other, and success is certain. [Prolonged applause.]

His manner, as well as matter, created great interest and commanded the most perfect attention. His whole heart seemed to be in what he said. The complimentary resolution, subsequently adopted by the convention, with great enthusiasm and perfect unanimity, will best attest the deep feeling he aroused.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be, and they are hereby unanimously tendered to Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on resolutions, for his able report thereon, as well as the eloquent and inspiring speech which he delivered on that occasion.

Adopted, with high enthusiasm.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—

Testimonial to Commodore Perry.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Merchants' Bank, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of paying some respect to Commodore Perry for the services which he has accomplished in the East. The meeting being called to order by the President, Mr. P. Perit, said: Mr. Moses H. Grinnell rose and said: I take the liberty of presenting to you the following resolutions. They are very short, and will not occupy much time in the reading. I have been looking round the chamber to find some older gentleman present to present them; but I do not see any. [Laughter.]

A Vote of thanks are none here, Mr. Grinnell. Please to read the resolutions.

Mr. GRINNELL—I feel gratified, gentlemen, in being asked to present these resolutions to-day. I think that in doing honor to Commodore Perry we shall be doing honor to ourselves. His whole career has been one most acceptable to the whole American people; and it must in the end add greatly to the commercial interests in this country; and therefore, I think that it is proper for this Chamber to take some measures to show our appreciation for the services which he has rendered.

Mr. Grinnell now read the resolutions as follows: Whereas, our fellow-citizen, Commodore M. C. Perry, has returned from a successful journey to the Japanese Empire, which has resulted in the acquisition of new territory, with other nations, excepting on terms involving degrading concessions in its favor;

And whereas, this treaty has been made on terms involving no concessions but those of courtesy and equality, and, where other powers have failed, was effected through the firmness and ability of Commodore Perry;

And whereas, this treaty has established the peaceful relations between the United States and the Japanese Empire, which has resulted in the acquisition of new territory, with other nations, excepting on terms involving degrading concessions in its favor;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to take such measures as may be deemed proper to show their appreciation of Commodore Perry's services in negotiating this treaty.

Mr. Grinnell—These resolutions are very short, Mr. President; I place them on the table for further action.

Mr. Perit—Gentlemen, we have no secretary to-day. Will you please to appoint a secretary pro tem.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT was chosen Secretary, and before taking the chair, he said: Mr. President—Unfortunately for any gentleman who has anything to communicate to the public in the present day, the newspapers are sure to anticipate him, and say all that can be said on the subject. It would be unnecessary for me to do so.

Mr. Perit—Gentlemen, we have no secretary to-day. Will you please to appoint a secretary pro tem.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT was chosen Secretary, and before taking the chair, he said: Mr. President—Unfortunately for any gentleman who has anything to communicate to the public in the present day, the newspapers are sure to anticipate him, and say all that can be said on the subject. It would be unnecessary for me to do so.

Mr. Perit—Gentlemen, we have no secretary to-day. Will you please to appoint a secretary pro tem.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT was chosen Secretary, and before taking the chair, he said: Mr. President—Unfortunately for any gentleman who has anything to communicate to the public in the present day, the newspapers are sure to anticipate him, and say all that can be said on the subject. It would be unnecessary for me to do so.

Mr. Perit—Gentlemen, we have no secretary to-day. Will you please to appoint a secretary pro tem.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT was chosen Secretary, and before taking the chair, he said: Mr. President—Unfortunately for any gentleman who has anything to communicate to the public in the present day, the newspapers are sure to anticipate him, and say all that can be said on the subject. It would be unnecessary for me to do so.

Mr. Perit—Gentlemen, we have no secretary to-day. Will you please to appoint a secretary pro tem.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT was chosen Secretary, and before taking the chair, he said: Mr. President—Unfortunately for any gentleman who has anything to communicate to the public in the present day, the newspapers are sure to anticipate him, and say all that can be said on the subject. It would be unnecessary for me to do so.

Mr. Perit—Gentlemen, we have no secretary to-day. Will you please to appoint a secretary pro tem.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT was chosen Secretary, and before taking the chair, he said: Mr. President—Unfortunately for any gentleman who has anything to communicate to the public in the present day, the newspapers are sure to anticipate him, and say all that can be said on the subject. It would be unnecessary for me to do so.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

## One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, January 17.—The royal mail steamer Canada arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates of Saturday, the 10th inst.

Among the passengers in the Canada, are Bishop O'Connor and Archbishop Kenrick.

Negotiations for Peace.

At the Vienna Conference of the 28th, the Austrian, French, and English plenipotentiaries met, drew up and signed the interpretation of their governments on the four points. The Austrian minister then carried the document to Gortschakoff, who was in company with Count Arnim and Waterfield, representing Prussia.

The Austrian minister explained the propositions to Gortschakoff, and asked if he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far. His orders were to negotiate only on four points. A fortnight was then granted him to communicate with his government.

Scientific hostilities will continue. The terms proposed by Russia are judged to be very hard and humiliating. The Russian interpretation, it is said, differs a little from that of the allies.

Russia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allies, and even engaged, under certain eventualities, to military co-operation.

It is stated that a treaty has been actually signed between France and Austria, the former guaranteeing Austria's possession of the Italian provinces. The London Times disbelieves the report.

Austria has called on Prussia to place her army on a war footing. The Prussian semi-official journals say Prussia will consent.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The siege operations of Sebastopol from the 12th to the 21st were unimportant. Frequent sorties and repulses were occurring. General Canrobert says, officially, under date of the 21st, that sorties have been made by the British and French lines, but they were repulsed and pursued by the French with considerable loss.

The words advanced steadily. A reconnaissance report only picked up the left bank of the Tchernaya, and the army having moved probably towards Eupatoria.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th inst.

Eight thousand French reinforcements arrived at the camp between the 13th and 15th, besides others at Constantinople. The French, on the 23d, had only 3,400 wounded, and 1,300 sick. A heavy snow storm prevailed.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

## One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, January 17.—The royal mail steamer Canada arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates of Saturday, the 10th inst.

Among the passengers in the Canada, are Bishop O'Connor and Archbishop Kenrick.

Negotiations for Peace.

At the Vienna Conference of the 28th, the Austrian, French, and English plenipotentiaries met, drew up and signed the interpretation of their governments on the four points. The Austrian minister then carried the document to Gortschakoff, who was in company with Count Arnim and Waterfield, representing Prussia.

The Austrian minister explained the propositions to Gortschakoff, and asked if he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far. His orders were to negotiate only on four points. A fortnight was then granted him to communicate with his government.

Scientific hostilities will continue. The terms proposed by Russia are judged to be very hard and humiliating. The Russian interpretation, it is said, differs a little from that of the allies.

Russia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allies, and even engaged, under certain eventualities, to military co-operation.

It is stated that a treaty has been actually signed between France and Austria, the former guaranteeing Austria's possession of the Italian provinces. The London Times disbelieves the report.

Austria has called on Prussia to place her army on a war footing. The Prussian semi-official journals say Prussia will consent.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The siege operations of Sebastopol from the 12th to the 21st were unimportant. Frequent sorties and repulses were occurring. General Canrobert says, officially, under date of the 21st, that sorties have been made by the British and French lines, but they were repulsed and pursued by the French with considerable loss.

The words advanced steadily. A reconnaissance report only picked up the left bank of the Tchernaya, and the army having moved probably towards Eupatoria.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th inst.

Eight thousand French reinforcements arrived at the camp between the 13th and 15th, besides others at Constantinople. The French, on the 23d, had only 3,400 wounded, and 1,300 sick. A heavy snow storm prevailed.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

The Turkish government was using great exertion in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies.

A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omar Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

On the 26th, the telegraph cables between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-four men were killed, and a considerable number of men were wounded.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE  
NEW YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

For the Promotion and Encouragement of  
Manufactures, Commerce, and the Mechanic  
and Useful Arts.

Will be opened at the City of Washington,  
on Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1854,  
in the new and splendid Hall of the Smithsonian  
Institution, which is one of the most magnificent  
rooms in the United States.

To this Exhibition the Manufacturers, Mechanic  
Artists, Inventors, and all others desiring to  
display the results of their labor, skill, ingenuity,  
and taste, from all portions of the Union, are cordially  
invited to contribute.

The Machinery Department will be under the  
charge of a special Superintendent. Steam power,  
fixtures, labor, &c., will be given free of expense.  
All intending to exhibit are requested to give  
notice at an early day as possible. Goods should  
be accompanied with a proper invoice.

The committee, therefore, feel that, in inviting  
contributions from all portions of the Union to the  
Second Exhibition of the Polytechnic Institute, they  
are offering to the Manufacturers, Mechanic Artists,  
Inventors, &c., a valuable opportunity of  
making known to the whole country their  
novelty and utility, the superior style of their work-  
manship, and their adaptation to the purposes for  
which they may be intended.

They would respectfully solicit from the Ladies  
those specimens of elegant handwork, which  
they have formed so attractive and important  
a feature of these displays. It is proposed to  
submit all such contributions to a Committee of  
Ladies, and to award to articles of merit, premi-  
ums of jewelry, &c., suited to the tastes of the  
female sex.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of  
Goods, on Monday, the 29th day of January, and  
on the evening of Thursday, the 5th of February,  
the Exhibition will be formally opened, and  
for the reception of visitors, and continue open  
about four weeks.

No article deposited after Saturday night, 3d of  
February, can be entered upon the Judges' List  
for competition or premium, except by the  
Committee shall be satisfied were dispatched from  
a distance in time to have reached the Hall by  
that day, but failed to arrive from unavoidable  
causes.

Articles designed for exhibition only, will be re-  
ceived free of charge, until Tuesday night, 6th of  
February, at 10 o'clock; after which time, deposi-  
tors will be subject to a charge of from 50 cents  
to \$1 for each article deposited.

Apprentices and minors, who contribute articles  
of their own make or invention, shall specify their  
ages, and the time they may have served at their  
business.

All articles deposited for competition and premi-  
um must be of American manufacture, con-  
spicuously labelled with appropriate names; the  
names of the maker or inventor, if known, and the  
name of the depositor; a copy of which label must  
be furnished the clerk at the time of bringing the  
goods for entry on the record. Prices may be  
affixed, or not, at the option of the exhibitor.

Depositors, at the time of entry, will receive a  
ticket of title to their goods, which ticket will also  
admit them to the Exhibition at all times when  
open to the public.

No Exhibitor should be addressed as follows:  
"Exhibition of the Polytechnic Institute,"  
Washington, D. C., and should have the nature  
of the articles, and the name of the party  
deposited, distinctly marked on the package.

They should also be accompanied by a detailed  
invoice.

Circulars, containing detailed instructions, will  
be sent to all exhibitors, and also, the  
regulations of the Corresponding Secretary, to whom  
all communications on the business of the Insti-  
tute should be addressed.

WANTED.—A Situation as Teacher of  
English, Mathematics, and Latin; also, the  
rudiments of Greek, if desired. All of which will  
be taught in the most approved manner.

The applicant is an experienced teacher, of  
good address, and will furnish the best references,  
and is prepared to teach at moderate prices.

None but a liberal salary need be offered.  
For particulars, address

Dec 8—11 SETH FRANK,  
Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

THIS is to give notice that the following  
United States Military Revolutionary Land  
Warrant, No. 602, for 100 acres, issued in the name of Daniel  
Thomas;

No. 333 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Thomas;  
No. 277 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Dun-  
can Brown;

No. 648 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Thomas.  
The above warrants, which have been accidentally lost or destroyed, and I  
hereby notify all parties that I shall make application  
to the Land Office for the issue of scrip on  
the basis of said warrants, under the provisions  
of the act of the 31st August, 1852.

A. NICOL,  
Attorney for the Claimant.

THE FAILURE OF Free Society.—Soci-  
ety for the South, or the Friends of Free  
Society, by George Fitzhugh. On sale at  
TAYLOR & MAURY'S  
Book Store, near 9th Street.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Improved Ar-  
rangements for Travel—Important  
Changes of Schedule!

The late completion of the Central Ohio Rail-  
road, between Wheeling and Columbus, uniting,  
as it does, by a short and direct line, the Balti-  
more and Ohio Railroad with the Ohio and  
West (and North and South) gives this route  
greatly increased advantages to through travellers  
in that direction. On and after Monday, Novem-  
ber 27, 1854, the trains will run as follows:

FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS.  
Two fast trains daily will run in each direction.  
First—THE MAIL TRAIN, leaving Camden Sta-  
tion at 7 a. m., instead of at 8 o'clock as heretofore,  
(except on Sunday) and arriving at Wheeling  
at 4 p. m., instead of at 5 p. m., and leaving  
at 5 p. m., instead of at 7 p. m., as heretofore,  
and running through to Wheeling in about 17  
hours, reaching there at 10 25 a. m